

This book will be most valuable to the practicing physician and will provide a quick brush-up on the details of management learned as a house officer, particularly of less common diseases. Even if there is not entire agreement with the recommended handling of all of the features of a particular illness, it will serve as a reminder and be a check on the physician's own program of management. Generally, he will also acquire some useful new information.

This book will be a useful addition to the clinician's library if he does not already have the first edition, which came out in 1964.

RODERIC H. PHIBBS, M.D.

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**PRINCIPLES OF PATHOLOGY**—Second Edition—Howard C. Hopps, M.D., Chief, Division of Geographic Pathology, The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, N.Y., 1964. 403 pages, \$8.95.

This volume is the second edition of *Principles of Pathology* first published by Hopps in 1959. According to the author, the book was written primarily for the undergraduate medical student and, as the title indicates, stresses basic concepts in pathology rather than detailed factual information. The approach is a classical one, beginning with circulatory disturbances and degenerative processes and proceeding through metabolic and nutritional disorders, inflammation, infection, regeneration and repair, and neoplasia. Rather than writing a synopsis of pathology, Hopps has emphasized causative mechanisms and broad concepts of the effects of disease. The style of the 12 chapters is lecture-like. The writing is clear and engagingly interesting. The illustrations are unusual in a book on pathology in that they consist of black-and-white line drawings, tables, diagrams, formulas, and graphs—the sort of visual material that good teachers often employ to illustrate their lectures. This book would not replace one of the standard textbooks of pathology for today's medical student, but ought to be useful to him in organizing his basic knowledge in the subject.

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**BECK'S OBSTETRICAL PRACTICE**—Eighth Edition—E. Stewart Taylor, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, Colorado. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md., 1966. 658 pages, \$14.50.

E. Stewart Taylor has completely rewritten the eighth edition of Beck's famed textbook and, with his revision, has reduced the 1,115 pages of the seventh edition to 658 pages in the current one. Inasmuch as there are now 15 American textbooks of general obstetrics in print, each new book brings forth speculation as to which portion of the limited market each author hopes to appeal. Dr. Taylor has clearly set his sights on the medical student.

The book is well suited to the student beginning his obstetrical clerkship, for within the early portions of the book there is sufficient information to enable the student to intelligently participate in normal antenatal care and deliveries. The chapters "Chronologic development of pregnancy," "Changes in maternal organism," and "Multiple pregnancy" are superb for their organization, presentation of general principles, and relevance. The book is profusely illustrated, using much of the material from previous editions.

The author's tendency to mention all subjects, no matter how rare, leads in a book of this small size to somewhat superficial and dogmatic discussion in many areas. The comments on uterine inertia are particularly brief. It is also difficult to understand why in a book of this

type, so much space is given to topics such as version and inversion of the uterus. An additional topic that should be of great interest, but has been apparently deleted from all the current obstetric textbooks, would be a discussion of normal values of laboratory tests for each trimester of pregnancy and the postpartum period.

The portions of the book which should have widespread appeal are the bibliographies found at the end of each of the 49 chapters. These are current and well chosen, and by themselves are worth the price of the book. The book is highly recommended for all students of obstetrics, regardless of their state of training.

ROBERT C. GOODLIN, M.D.

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**SYNOPSIS OF OBSTETRICS**—Seventh Edition—Charles E. McLennan, M.D., Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Stanford University School of Medicine, Palo Alto, Calif. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1966. 471 pages, \$6.85.

The Synopsis has been used profitably by many generations of medical students and house officers. The Seventh Edition is another good one and should be of great help to students of the subject. The volume is decidedly readable and surprisingly broad in its coverage for a synopsis. Dr. McLennan again demonstrates a knack for positivism when the facts warrant it and caution when they do not. The volume is a fine guide to labor and delivery but also includes discussions of the many medical and surgical complications of pregnancy and of fetal and maternal physiology. The illustrations in the present edition have been up-dated from the old and are excellent. In point of fact this is almost the only major change from the prior edition; the chapter headings are identical, and in most cases the text is altered only in minor ways. This does not detract from the usefulness of the volume, however. It should serve as a valuable, quick reference for those who lack either the time or inclination to consult one of the larger texts.

LEO D. LAGASSE, M.D.

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**PEDIATRIC ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY**—Normal and Abnormal Patterns, Incorporating the Vector Approach—Warren G. Guntheroth, M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle. Illustrated by the Author. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 150 pages, \$7.00.

The author's stated purpose in this 138 page monograph is to provide an accurate but brief introduction to electrocardiography with emphasis on pediatric experience. He succeeds in doing just that.

In addition to the standard tables on the range of normal R, S, and R/S voltage ratios published by Ziegler in 1951 and Manning and Smiley in 1964, the author gives examples from 110 normal patients of all ages from his files, as well as illustrating the features of abnormal tracings from his files of patients with known cardiac lesions. The first half of the text is a review of electrophysiology summarizing general principles, lead systems, vector analysis, methods of recording and routine interpretation of the ECG and VCG. There follows a brief review of disorders of rate and rhythm and examples of the variations of the normal ECG at all ages with the normal evolution of the adult vector pattern.

Throughout the text specific examples are cited from patients with known anatomic lesions. Both the ECG and VCG taken with the Frank system are presented in each case and the component vector forces analyzed.

In the section on hypertrophy the author struggles against the loose use of such terms as hypertrophy, diastolic overload, pressure work and volume work as they

apply to ventricular hypertrophy in a variety of congenital and acquired lesions. He presents both the characteristic changes in vector forces and voltage criteria for right, left and combined ventricular and atrial hypertrophy. There follows a large section on disorders of the sequence of excitation in which the author describes the characteristic patterns and vector analysis of the bundle branch blocks, pre-excitation, myocardial infarction, endocardial cushion defects and single ventricle. Special attention is given to the right ventricular conduction defects which are of particular importance in the pediatric population. Finally, there is a short chapter on disorders of repolarization, the presumed mechanisms and the clinical conditions in which these disorders are encountered.

The monograph is brief and simple. All statements are well documented and reinforced with references to the recent pertinent literature; a list of 120 references is appended. The book serves as an easily readable review of the highlights of electrocardiography as they apply to pediatrics for students and housestaff with some prior knowledge of the field.

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**CLINICAL OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY—Volume 9, Number 1: Radiology in Obstetrics**—Edited by Alvin M. Slegler, M.D., D.Sc.; and Diseases of the Breast, edited by George C. Escher, M.D. Hoeber Medical Division (Harper & Row, Publishers, Inc.), New York, 1966. Published quarterly, \$18.00 per year, by subscription only; about 1,200 pages per year.

These two subjects are reviewed with great completeness by the several authors. The approach to the uses of radiology in obstetrics is up to date and for the most part enlightened. Appropriately the first monograph discusses the hazards of radiation to mother and fetus. The importance of this topic can hardly be over-emphasized and the treatment by the authors is both readable and pertinent. The sections on The Use of Radioactive Isotopes for Placental Localization and New Frontiers in Obstetric Radiology, are both thorough, thoughtful, and up-to-date discussions of the state of the various arts and will be of interest both to practitioners and workers in the field. The discussion on isotopes by Hibbard is surprisingly complete and up-to-date. Many of the latest advances in this fast-growing field are discussed. The reviews of the Soft Tissue Techniques for Placental Localization and Hysterosalpingography are satisfactory but these subjects are well reviewed elsewhere. The importance of antenatal radiographic study of the fetus is somewhat over-emphasized and some of the material is presented with considerably more conviction than the facts may warrant. In general the section on Radiology in Obstetrics is helpful, informative, and up-to-date.

The symposium on the breast is a brief but valuable collection of short monographs dealing with subjects of interest to any physician who sees women patients. The discussion on common benign lesions of the female breast is of value chiefly because it should help one to distinguish benign from malignant lesions of the breast. Perhaps the most informative and pertinent treatise is the one on mammography. The uses and limitations of this technique are nicely presented. Other topics in the symposium on the breast include chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and the evaluation of newer techniques in the treatment of breast cancer. While each topic is well enough handled it would be of greatest interest to those who treat breast cancer. In summary, the symposium on the breast is well presented and readable and should be of interest to all who see female patients.

LEO D. LAGASSE, M.D.

**SURGERY—Principles and Practice—Third Edition**—Carl A. Moyer, M.D., Bixby Professor of Surgery, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis; Jonathan E. Rhoads, M.D., D.Sc. (Mel.), John Rhea Barton, Professor of Surgery, School of Medicine, Professor of Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; J. Garrott Allen, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Stanford University Medical School; Attending Surgeon, Stanford-Palo Alto Hospital; and Henry N. Harkins, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Surgery, University of Washington School of Medicine, Seattle. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 1965. 1828 pages, \$18.00.

In the first edition of this surgical textbook, the authors stated that their intent was to try to satisfy the need for a basic text which combines physiologic, biochemical, pathologic and anatomic bases. Their aim was not to try to include all surgical conditions, but to present the more common problems and their treatment.

The authors have created a clear and practical textbook of value not only to the medical student, but to the intern, resident and practitioner. The usefulness of this book is enhanced by the frequent revisions. It is somewhat confusing, however, that the authors rotate the order of their names with each edition, but this is designed to maintain the concept of a single work of the four men. The authors have written about half the text and assigned the remainder to other specialists in specific fields.

This new edition has been brought up-to-date with minor revisions in some areas and major changes in others. New chapters have been added on Tumors of the Head and Neck and the Mathematical Analysis of Surgical Data. The chapter on Operative Surgical Care has been rewritten by James D. Hardy, M.D. An entire chapter is devoted to Portal Hypertension. A new section on Cold Injury has been added to the chapter on Burns. Other new sections include: Abnormal Bleeding in the Surgical Patient, Hereditary Factors in Cancer, Spinal and Epidural Anesthesia, and Hemophilia. Most other areas have also been brought up-to-date.

In general, this book is current, practical and a most valuable basic text.

ROBERT S. OZERAN, M.D.

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**LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS—A Review of the Current Status of Discoid and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Their Variants**—Edited by Edmund L. Dubois, M.D., Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Southern California School of Medicine; Director of the "Collagen Disease" Clinic, The Los Angeles County General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif. McGraw-Hill Book Company (The Blakiston Division), New York, 1966. 479 pages, \$27.50.

This is a new and impressive work on lupus erythematosus. The editor, Edmund Dubois, has personally managed over 500 patients with lupus erythematosus at the Los Angeles County Hospital. The book is comprised of 16 chapters, seven written by 14 guest contributors and nine written by Dr. Dubois. It reviews with success the recent progress in our understanding of this disease.

The first chapter written by John Talbot aptly discusses the historical background of lupus erythematosus. Until recently all studies were descriptive. The discovery of the "LE" cell by Hargraves, the most important event in the history of lupus, gave impetus to studies of pathophysiology and the concept of autoimmunity. The pathology of lupus erythematosus is thoroughly discussed by Bruce Cruckshank. The diagnostic importance of fibrinoid deposition and presence of hematoxylin-stained bodies are particularly emphasized. Victor Pollak and Conrad Pirani next review their experience with the natural history and therapy of the renal lesion. These authors believe that lupus nephropathy, which is usually of grave